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ing from persistent pulps, as in Rodents. The adult dentition is as follows : — Incisors $\frac{2}{2}$; canines $\frac{1}{1}$; premolars $\frac{3}{2}$; molars $\frac{3}{3}$. The articulation of the lower jaw with the skull corresponds to that in Ungulates. The posterior nares open behind the last upper molars. The brain was small, and somewhat convoluted. The skeleton most resembles that of Carnivores, especially the *Ursidæ*, but the scaphoid and lunar bones are not united, and there is a third trochanter on the femur. The radius and ulna, and the tibia and fibula are distinct. The feet are plantigrade, and each had five digits, all terminated with long, compressed and pointed, ungual phalanges, somewhat similar to those in the bears. The other genera of this order are less known, but all apparently had the same general characters. There are two distinct families, *Tillotheridæ*, in which the large incisors grew from persistent pulps, while the molars have roots ; and the *Stylinodontidæ*, in which all the teeth are rootless. Some of the animals of this group were as large as a tapir. With *Hyrax* or the *Toxodontia* the present order appears to have no near affinities.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

CLAY-BALLS AS SLUNG SHOT OR COOKING STONES. — Round balls of clay as hard as that material could be made were seen in the museum of Nassau, N. P., labelled from a cave in the Islands. These might be used for two purposes, as they were round and the size of a hen's egg ; first, their size and shape fitted them for a weapon of warfare, if wrapped in buckskin or hide drawn very tight over it and fastened, leaving a loose end, which, being firmly fastened over a strong stick, forms a formidable slung shot. The Apache Indians make and use the same kind of implement, which they use in battle, only their balls are of stone. The second use to which they might be applied is in cooking. After being heated very hot they were probably placed in the substance to be cooked, then taken out and this operation repeated until required no more. The ancient Indians of the Bahamas made pottery, as pieces found testify, therefore they could cook in vessels of pottery when stationary, but if travelling, it would be inconvenient to carry them, as they easily break ; but they could make deep baskets, or trays of twigs, or leaves of the palm-trees so tight that they held water ; thus, by putting water with whatever was desired to cook, they would drop in these balls of clay red hot, and repeat the operation until the cooking was completed, without injury to the basket. There are several tribes of Indians in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and California, which make water-tight baskets of willow twigs, and I have several times seen them cook by heating stones and dropping them into these baskets filled with the articles to be cooked. It might be urged against this mode of cooking, that it wasted the food, as so much must stick to the balls every time they were taken out. This would be true if they did not use their tongues to clean off all that adhered. Then if the mass were increased by a few ashes adhering to the balls, that would be nothing to them. Ashes were at least as healthy for them, as pepper and other condiments used by white men. — E. Palmer.

MICROSCOPY.

American Microscopical Societies.—The following list of Microscopical organizations is published to facilitate the work and increase the intercourse of the societies themselves, as well as of microscopists generally. Revised lists will be published from time to time, for which purpose secretaries and others interested are specially requested to furnish such corrections and additions as may become necessary.

Agassiz Institute, Sacramento, Cal. Organized 1874. *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. C. Bronte.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Biological and Microscopical Section. Meets first Monday evening of month. *Director*, W. R. S. Ruschenburger, M. D.; *Vice-Director*, James Tyson, M. D.; *Recorder*, J. G. Richardson, M. D.

American Association for the Advancement of Science; Microscopical Sub-Section. Meets occasionally in connection with the migratory sessions of the Association.

American Microscopical Society of New York. Organized 1865. Meets second and fourth Tuesday evenings of the month. *President*, John B. Rich, M. D.; *Vice-President*, W. H. Atkinson, M. D.; *Secretary*, C. F. Cox, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.; *Treasurer*, Prof. T. L. Orenieu; *Curator*, Wm. Dean.

Bailey Club, New York City. A small club of working members. Meetings informal, every second Tuesday.

Boston Microscopical Society. Organized 1873. Meets first and third Thursdays of month, at residences of members. *President*, L. M. Willis, M. D; *Vice-President*, I. J. Wetherbee, D. D. S.; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, R. R. Andrews, M. D., Brattle Square, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston Society of Natural History; Microscopical Section. *Committee*, E. Bicknell, R. C. Greenleaf, B. Joy Jeffries, M. D.

Dartmouth Microscopical Club, Hanover, N. H. *President*, Prof. E. Phelps; *Vice-President*, Prof. L. B. Hall; *Cor. Secretary*, H. A. Cutting, Lunenburgh, Vt.

Fairmount Microscopical Society of Philadelphia. Organized 1871. Meets monthly. *President*, F. F. Milne; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, Wm. C. Stevenson, Jr., 24 South 4th St.

Indiana Microscopical Society, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1874. Meets first Friday evening of month. *President*, William B. Fletcher, M. D.; *Secretary* and *Treasurer*, E. Hadley, M. D., 191 Va. Ave.

Kirtland Society of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio; Microscopical Branch. *Secretary*, John Bowers.